

In fact

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Is Your Subscription Expiring?
See Page 3

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For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

George Seldes, Editor

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"Non Defense Spending"

REP Vito Marcantonio of NY proved by documentary evidence in a speech in the House (March 7) that Martin Dies had palmed off as part of his "Yellow Paper"—supposed to be new revelations on Japanese espionage—large chunks (10 pages) of material lifted without credit from "News Letter" published by News Research Service, Inc.

Dies wants another \$100,000 appropriation. "News Letter" costs 10 cents. Congress could send a boy out for a copy of "News Letter"—get the same material—get it sooner—and save the country exactly \$99,999.90.

Fascists in Unions

THE KU KLUXKLAN is making headway in Detroit among auto workers. The KKK is held responsible for starting the riot against Negroes for whom the Sojourner Truth Housing Project homes were built. From Detroit and Cleveland CIO leaders IN FACT has received information revealing a serious situation, and since it is IN FACT's purpose to expose the facts so that they may be remedied, for the benefit of labor, rather than to publish sensations for sensations' sake, which is usual newspaper policy, we will withhold names of labor leaders. Our correspondents have sent evidence showing that:

The KKK is growing. As the KKK advances, another organization, the ACTU (American Catholic Trade Union) has also made inroads into labor unions. Labor leaders do not approve of ACTU any more than KKK but fear the former more politically. The KKK is not making headway among those auto workers who remember the Black Legion days. Like the Black Legion, which committed murder, the KKK spreads the same propaganda: it alone will "save the unions from reds and Catholics." ACTU propaganda says it will "save the unions from reds and Ku Kluxers." The growth of ACTU makes it easier for the KKK to get followers, "to spread one brand of ignorance and poison against the other brand" as one labor leader, who wants all such factions kept out of the CIO, puts it.

Where Fascists Published

EXHIBIT B in the case of the U.S. vs Dr Frederick Auhagen who was fined and sentenced to jail for failing to register as a Nazi agent (directly responsible to Dr Goebbels) is a letter from Dr Bertling of Amerika-Institut, Berlin, to Dr Manfred Zapp of the Nazi press bureau, Trans-Ocean. Zapp is advised to get in touch with Lawrence Dennis, openly admitted Fascist. Dennis is now under attack because of his application to join U.S. forces as an officer.

Bertling recommends Dennis as a

Is Wall St Plotting a "Stop-the-War" Drive? . . . p. 1

U S Big Business and the Nazi "New Order" . . . p. 2
BY NORMAN M. LITTELL, Ass't U S Attorney General

WATCH out for the beginning, pretty soon now, of a "Stop-the-War" drive, directed from Wall Street.

Appeasement-minded "defensive war" spokesmen have been clamoring for the recall of the fleet to home waters—there's nothing the Axis would like better.

The "America First" NY Daily News points out every other day how the war will be lost—for instance, if there isn't enough rubber for all the News' delivery trucks.

The Scripps-Howard press says the war is lost unless labor gives up everything.

Down in Wall Street they have been doing some figuring on the main issue—profits. And the conclusion they have come to is that a long war would be bad for profits. So—

Watch out for a "Stop-the-War" drive. Wall Street will be in the driver's seat.

"No Long War" Wall Street's Slogan

"War is never cheap," said Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau (March 3) in presenting the new tax program, "but, as I have said before, it is a million times cheaper to win than to lose." Practically all Americans agree, and are prepared to make every sacrifice to win. Moreover, IN FACT believes most Americans who look beyond the war would indorse the statement of Sir Richard Acland in the House of Commons (IN FACT, Feb 23):

"In this war there is a positive and passionate longing on the part of the overwhelming majority of the people not to go back to the miserable world which they knew in 1939. We want to move on to a new way of living, where the motive of service will transcend the motive of individual gain."

But America is still run to a large extent by the economic powers that center in Wall Street, and Wall Street has other ideas about the war—or rather one single idea, profit. Wall Street looks at the war from one angle only: win, lose or draw, will it be good for profits? The question of defeating the Axis, of saving the world, including the US, from Fascism, does not even rate discussion.

We base the above on the expressed opinion of one of the more important investment houses, Delafield & Delafield. Their latest customers' bulletin, dated Feb 26, is headed "The Duration of the War and the Security Markets," and to all who are alert for the first major signs of an appeasement and "negotiated peace" movement, Delafield & Delafield's bulletin is a sharp warning.

"The probable duration of the war is becoming a major influence upon the course of security prices," it begins, and goes on to list the developments in a "long war" that would "affect business profits adversely." These developments are: higher corporate and excess profits taxes; curtailment of many consumer goods industries (with cuts in profits); price control ("profit margins will tend to become narrower"); rise in living costs providing "a basis for new wage increase demands"; transportation shortages (interfering with business and sales as usual); and finally: "A long war may provide aggressive labor leaders with an opportunity to obtain a potent voice in the conduct of industry, which is now being actively sought by the United Automobile Workers."

The consequences of a "prolongation of the war" would be disastrous, this Wall Street spokesman declares, with an expanded public debt, permanent government controls over business, etc. And again, as the ultimate disaster: "If trade unions should win a voice in the management of industry during the war, they will doubtless seek to keep this position in peacetime, using it then to obtain still a larger share of the national income for labor at the expense of profits."

The conclusion Delafield & Delafield come to is this:

"Prospects of an early successful conclusion of the war, therefore, should exert a favorable effect upon the course of share prices."

In this sentence occurs the one casual reference in the whole 1,000-word statement to winning the war. The rest is outright sabotage of the nation's war

effort—now geared to possibly years of bloody struggle—on an appeal to greed for profits. With the United Nations continuing to suffer setbacks everywhere except on the Russian-German front, this Wall Street propaganda on the disastrous effects of "prolongation of the war" and the desirability of the "return of peace" can have only one aim—defeatism in the interests of appeasement of the Axis. As the pro-Axis appeasers grow bolder they probably will raise their voices, in Congress and elsewhere, for no further "prolongation of the war," for "peace" on Hitler's terms. Their voices will be their own but their views will be that of Wall Street, expressed thus early in the war by Delafield & Delafield.

All of which serves to introduce the second part of Norman M. Littell's statement, the first section of which we published last week. Littell's speech was made (before Pearl Harbor) at a University of Chicago School of Business dinner. In last week's installment he revealed in detail the penetration of France's economy and politics by Nazi Big Business as the reason France fell. In this issue he discusses Nazi penetration of Britain and the United States through Big Business connections.

U S BIG BUSINESS AND THE NAZI "NEW ORDER" (PART 2)

BY NORMAN M LITTELL

Assistant United States Attorney General

In England, too, before the outbreak of war there was a solid phalanx of pro-Nazi opinion cemented by a constant flow of profits in well-established channels of trade. The German cartel system had penetrated deeply and business profited by rising German industrialization. Parliament itself was unconsciously influenced by well-entrenched trade. Forty-four per cent of the conservative members of Parliament were employers and company directors, and many more had been directors in the past. This was 181 out of 415 supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, and all of the conservative MP's with possibly a few rare exceptions were shareholders.

Basic English industries and trade channels were steadily drawn into the vortex of the German cartel system, the centrifugal force of which was enormously increased after Hitler's rise to power. Note the basic products which were the subject of cartel agreements: aluminum and magnesium, tungsten carbide, coal, coke, copper, dyes, electric equipment, optical instruments, ferro silicon, glass, hemp, iron and steel with subordinate provisions for rails, wire rod, ship plate, tin plate, girders, tube fittings, tubes, bolts and nuts, lead, mercury, nitrogen, phosphate rock, pulp and paper, rubber, tin, zinc, timber, and many other vital materials flowed in channels of (1) controlled production, (2) divided world markets, and (3) exorbitant prices.

Business men in the democracies were lured on. It is inevitable that the habits of thought of those devoted to profitable trade would control their political beliefs. Thus, England was led to support the rise of Franco to protect English interests in the Rio Tinto copper and sulphur mines in Spain. Incidentally, this company owned, jointly with the German Metallgesellschaft, the European Pyrites Corporation, Ltd, engaged in the distribution of the Spanish ores.

Sir Charles Craven, Chairman of the Vickers-Armstrong Armament Works, wrote a letter in 1934, containing the following statement in regard to this Spanish subsidiary company:

"Of course, things look very stormy in Spain at present, but I sincerely hope nothing will be done to check the swing to the Right which has recently taken place, because the present Spanish Government looks as if they were going to be more sympathetic (to the Sociedad) and give us a modest Naval programme, which, I can assure you, is very sorely needed to keep the place going."

Similarly with the German trade, English industrialists thought that the orderly world of Hitler would protect their interests and keep the wheels turning. The Munich accord of September, 1938, effected by Chamberlain, was hailed as a great victory and it was said that if Mr Chamberlain could bring about a lasting trade settlement "as a sequel to the Munich pact, he will surpass the successes of any preceding Premier." The president of the Board of Trade said in regard to these trade talks, "We must have our fair share of the export trade of the world." The traffic continued, as in France, up to and even after the outbreak of war.

Associations for closer friendship with Germany thrived, such as the Anglo-German Fellowship and the Link, composed of leading English industrialists. One can only touch on the high points of this vast and complex picture, but these are enough to show that the fate of democracy on earth, with its precious cargo of human liberties and in the very home of free institutions, seemed for the passing moment in history to be unwittingly subordinated to the interests of trade.

German Penetration into American Industry

Now with this vast laboratory before us, with free enterprise undergoing acid tests, with our own nation suddenly startled into realization of physical perils no longer rendered remote by 3,000 miles of ocean and a national defense program of unprecedented proportion moving on at high speed, are we in America

writer of "fine articles" on current problems in two magazines which are named: Readers Digest and American Mercury.

Boycott G Heatter

MRS ROBERT WHEELER writes: "I was so incensed by (his) remarks that I wrote to his sponsor saying that our household would no longer use Barbasol. Why should not all subscribers to IN FACT write letters of protest against Gabriel Heatter's distortions of facts on the radio?"

Our leading Irish-American correspondent who has been exposing Coughlinites and other snipers against the collective effort of all the democracies, writes that Heatter's nightly attacks on Russian leadership and Ambassador Litvinoff should be exposed.

Cal Tinney Does It

THE main effort of the Hitlerites and other Fascists in America is to destroy unity for winning the war by attacking either Britain, Russia or China. Cal Tinney has been counterattacking the snipers. This is from Tinney's Feb 23 broadcast:

"Howdy, you folks. This is Cal Tinney, who notices something in today's papers that is sure gonna make a lot of narrow-minded people sick. Yessir, I saw some of 'em today, that had already seen it. Their faces were the color of green apples. Those folks I'm talkin' about are the ones that think the way to whip Hitler is to knock out the Russians. They think the way to tie a can to the Nazis' tail is to keep warnin' 'You just wait; those Russians ain't to be trusted; we'll have THEM to fight next'.

"Well, I want to point out that the man who is the most popular livin' American next to President Roosevelt, the man whose name stands for fightin' Americanism, General MacArthur, whose postoffice address for over a month and a half now has been Bataan Peninsula, the Philippines, has done something so scandalous even a lot of American papers didn't print it. General MacArthur sent an anniversary greeting to the Red Army of Red Russia at the Red Capital of Moscow which said quote The world situation at the present time indicates that the hopes of civilization rest on the worthy banners of the courageous Russian army. The scale and grandeur of the present Russian effort mark it as the greatest military achievement in all history unquote. Couldn't the various people who are still sniping at Russia take this as their cue to pipe down? I'm no Communist; I'm sure General MacArthur is no Communist, but he HAS got sense enough to know the Russians' war efforts bolster Uncle Sam's. When will EVERY American back up General MacArthur in his stand? I wonder?"

Protests Rev Shuler

ANOTHER protest to Federal Communications Comm against the Rev Bob Shuler's radio sniping over KMTR Los Angeles (IN FACT March 9) says: "If ever there is a time for free discussion and criticism in a democracy it is during great national crises. But I do not see how the spreading of dissension, uncertainty, doubt and confusion, the hysterical shouting of 'fire,' can be defended or tolerated in the name of free speech . . . In my opinion Shuler should be investigated by the FBI." Do readers agree with this viewpoint?

Smearer Nailed

THE following press release (a para-

graph of which got into the redbaiting newspapers, such as the World-Telegram which had smeared him) was received by IN FACT from Corliss Lamont:

"My libel suit instituted last fall against the Bobbs-Merrill Co, publishers of The Red Decade by Eugene Lyons, has just been settled. The original action was brought because of libelous statements made concerning me in this book. It has been settled upon the definite agreement of the BM Co . . . to make 9 substantial changes . . . This settlement was made over the head of Mr Eugene Lyons . . . I am happy that the BM Co has thus recognized the wrong done me . . . I am determined in the future as in the past to defend my good name . . . in the courts if necessary."

The difference between a smear and a libel is this: a lawyer passes on the matter and says the book, no matter how full of half-truths, innuendoes and smears, is libel-proof. It may be character assassination, but the law is the law.

In the case of Lamont his attorneys advised him that Lyons had not only smeared him but had violated the libel law and therefore Lamont started a suit. By agreeing to 9 changes the publisher admits guilt. The fact is that hundreds of anti-Fascists, including notable Americans who defended the Spanish Republic against the Axis, were smeared in Lyons' book.

Keep the Record Straight

WE have received the following letter from the Department of State dated March 2:

"I have to inform you that on December 4, 1941 the registration statement of the above corporation ((Bowman, Deute, Cummings, Inc of San Francisco) was withdrawn from the public files of the Dep't in accordance with the provisions of the (foreign agents) Act. . . ."

IN FACT published full list of Japanese agents Dec 22 1941. We are glad to correct the record regarding Bowman, Deute, Cummings Inc.

Don Bate, whom we also listed, and who later informed us he had also quit representing the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, is now lecturing on the title "Japan Commits Suicide."

Re: The Protestant

NUMEROUS inquiries have reached IN FACT regarding the magazine The Protestant (521 Fifth Ave, NYC) quoted in last issue. This is one of the bravest fighting liberal publications in America, on whose advisory board appear the names of Bishop McConnell, Bishop Oxnam, the Dean of Canterbury (England), other noted churchmen. Editors are Kenneth Leslie, Ralph Morgan and Sanford Archibald. Although called Protestant it favors no sect but it is devoted to uniting Christians and Jews to fight Fascism, at home and abroad. A special trial subscription, five issues for a dollar, is recommended.

If the number above your name is:

- 6 . THIS IS YOUR LAST ISSUE
 - 7 . You will receive 1 more issue
 - 48* or 8 . You will receive 2 more issues
 - 49* or 9 . You will receive 3 more issues
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fully conscious and is American business conscious of the fundamental decisions which it must now make and make quickly?

First, let us note that German penetration reached well into the heart of American industry just as it did in France and England. By control of patented processes and stock ownership in American companies, substantial portions of American business have been seduced down the royal road of large profits by offers of exclusive production rights, division of the world markets and controlled prices. Four striking examples will suffice:

(1) **Aluminum and Magnesium:** The I G Farbenindustrie of Germany in a cartel agreement with the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) which has for years enjoyed an absolute monopoly of the aluminum markets of the United States, divided the world markets and provided for the controlled production of magnesium—the only metal which can compete with aluminum in vital military functions. Magnesium is over one-third lighter than aluminum and has greater shock absorbing power, rendering it superior for landing gears and structural parts of airplanes and for certain parts of airplane motors, as well as for the construction of bombs. A substantial portion of the Messerschmidts brought down in England are made of magnesium. The bombs which blew Barcelona to bits in 1936 were magnesium alloy bombs. Germany knew the advantages of this lighter metal and did not desire widespread development, while Alcoa was glad to suppress a competing metal. By contract with Alcoa the production of magnesium in this country was limited to 4,000 tons a year, and no more, while Germany is producing about 10 times that much.

(2) **Military Optical Instruments:** Again, a cartel agreement was made between Bausch & Lomb Optical Company and the Zeiss Company of Jena, Germany, which limited production of military optical instruments through control of patents. Bausch & Lomb of Rochester, N Y, manufacture about 50% of all military optical instruments in the United States and all of the heavy instruments such as range finders for heavy artillery and naval guns, airplane machine-guns and sighting devices, fire control equipment for anti-aircraft guns and periscopes. The world market for sale of these instruments was divided into geographical areas, the U S to be the exclusive territory of Bausch & Lomb, the rest of the world for Zeiss. A Zeiss representative was placed in charge of this military department. Limited production facilities in this country constituted one of the chief bottlenecks of defense, but is rapidly being overcome.

GE Deal with Nazis Handicaps US in War

(3) **Tungsten Carbide:** Another cartel agreement now arising to cripple national defense is one between the Krupp Co of Germany and the General Electric Co for the sale and distribution of tungsten carbide, the hardest cutting substance there is next to the diamond, and absolutely indispensable to the armament industry. Through its subsidiary, the Carboloy Company of Detroit, prices were controlled and immediately skyrocketed from \$48 a pound to \$453 a pound and at no time during the 12-year period of this Krupp-General Electric domination of the tungsten carbide market did the price fall below \$205 a pound, although manufacturing costs were approximately \$25 a pound.

No wonder that American industry is not operating on a tungsten carbide basis, but is confined to the old hard-steel cutting implements. It has been estimated by experts that American industry would produce 25% more than at present if it were on a tungsten carbide basis. In Germany over 20 times the amount of tungsten carbide is used as in this country. As the second largest manufacturer of tungsten carbide (Gerald Firth) has stated:

"Now when the emergency has come, industry has not learned how to use tungsten carbide and has not the machines, the skilled men, or the technique which it would have had if the material had been available at the same low price at which it was available to German industry."

Tungsten carbide sold at \$40 a pound in Germany throughout this period. If it could be secured in large enough quantities, a core in a shell, made of tungsten carbide, could pierce any steel structure in existence. The Germans may well have such shells for selected military objectives, but so limited is the supply of this metal that they cannot have it in quantities of any military importance.

(4) **Beryllium:** Similarly, Germany managed to control through patent ownership the production of beryllium in this country. This astonishing metal, little known to the general public, has amazing qualities of hardness and wearing capacity when only 2% of it is mixed with copper or nickel. It makes an alloy harder and stronger than the toughest structural steel. Beryllium nickel is a perfect metal for valve springs for high-speed airplanes which will soon be traveling from four to six hundred miles per hour for distances which challenge our imaginations.

The basic patents are controlled in Germany by Siemens & Halske, a German trust. Only after years of negotiations did the American Beryllium Corp succeed in getting the patent rights so that the use of beryllium could be expanded in this country.

These illustrations are sufficient to demonstrate the pattern of German cartel penetration into vital American industries but many more examples could be given. Were it not for the anti-trust laws, American business would undoubtedly have been drawn into the German cartel system more completely than

it has. But, even so, we have trod the path of French and English industry in ways not prohibited by the anti-trust laws. A maze of inter-related stock ownerships whereby German influence appears and reappears in American business could be demonstrated, these trails leading back to the three principal German trusts, the I G Farbenindustrie which, broadly speaking, dominates the chemical field, Siemens and Halske, dominating the metal and electrical product field, and Krupp the steel industry.

Whatever be the justifications for these avenues of trade in peacetime, they now become convenient channels for contacting American businessmen by such sleek agents as Alois Westrick and, more recently, Kirk Rieth, a wealthy German oil man who, after holding secret conferences with Nazi diplomatic and consular officials in South American countries, came to the United States ostensibly on private business, claiming many friends in high places. He was picked up by the Department of Justice and retired to Ellis Island.

Big Business Was Ready to Accept Hitler

We must squarely recognize that there are already a number of executives in American business predisposed to accept a Hitler dominated Europe and the Nazi pattern of business. For example, J D Mooney, Vice President of General Motors, wrote for the Saturday Evening Post in August, 1940, strongly advocating a "negotiated peace" and accepting as inevitable Hitler's domination abroad. Why was there such difficulty in prevailing on the General Motors Co to sever its contracts with its principal agent in Bolivia, C F Grunlach, of German descent, who is an outstanding pro-Nazi leader in Bolivia? A similar situation existed in respect to Amadeo Barletta, the Italian Consul General in Havana, Cuba, a General Motors agent, who also owned a subsidiary company in the Dominican Republic. Most American concerns are cooperating splendidly in stopping such business subsidies to German and Italian agents in South America.

Henry Ford at first refused to make airplane motors unless he could be assured that these motors would never go to Britain. What was the motivating force which made a private citizen of this country presume to thwart the foreign policy of his country? Incidentally, both the Ford Company and the General Motors Company own plants in Germany.

These illustrations of attitude are sufficient to justify this question: Does anyone doubt that upon proposal of a negotiated peace in Europe (which is the next avenue of Nazi attack), such men as Henry Ford and J D Mooney could be easily "softened up" by promises of Nazi business; that these men, with all the power and influence which they have in American life, would quickly succumb to the alluring prospects of peace and business with a Hitler dominated Europe? Clearly, a number have already been interested in the superficial pattern of efficiency and good business held up by the "new order". For example, even Mr Walter Teagle's powerful Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has tasted the bittersweet of Nazi business and, to put it in the American vernacular, was "taken for a ride." As Mr Teagle reported to the stockholders in June, 1936, in respect to the barter of oil with Germany:

"In one instance we made a swap for mouth organs and obtained a supply sufficient to give every boy in the United States at least two."

Other victims of Schacht's barter tricks were the coffee growers of Brazil. After contracting for the entire output of Brazil, the Nazis dumped Brazilian coffee on the world market and wrecked the market, almost wrecking the economy of Brazil along with it.

Nazi Barter System Means World Slavery

These are only two examples of the barter system. Such a prospect would lie ahead for every American manufacturer, farmer, and worker if the German system of trade really conquered. Products will not be sold in a free market; they will be sold only with permission from abroad and frequently unnecessary knickknacks will be taken in exchange—like the barber chairs stored in warehouses in Mexico, sent from Germany in exchange for oil, and the field glasses sent to Yugoslav peasants in consideration of corn, wheat or other produce from their farms needed to feed the Nazi armies.

Used in good faith as a means of trade, much could be achieved by barter, but what is forgotten by this element of Big Business is the Nazi objective of world domination, towards the achievement of which the barter system is merely one of many weapons for dominating other nations' economy. Rumania's oil, Yugoslavia's agricultural products, Czechoslovakia's heavy industries, France's ore were all obtained by the alluring promises of profitable trade relations. The economy of each country was committed exclusively to Germany until other channels of trade were virtually shut off, leaving Nazi Germany free to create within that country either a panic or a boom, either a feast or a famine. Governments in power could be made or broken at the Nazi whim by refusing or delaying the acceptance of goods—all as best served the Nazi objectives and ultimate domination of world trade. As Hitler has said, the ultimate objective is a world peace . . .

"established by the victorious sword of a master nation, that takes the world into the service of a higher kultur."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED!

On The Subscription Contest

MAY I SEND IN ONE SUB AT A TIME?

YES! It is not necessary to hold up subscriptions or renewals. When you have sent in a total of 5 subscriptions you become a Contestant and you will receive a copy of George Seldes' new book, "THE FACTS ARE . . .", when it is ready.

WILL I BE ABLE TO PURCHASE A COPY OF "THE FACTS ARE"?

"THE FACTS ARE . . ." will be available to Contestants only. Only a limited number of copies are being printed exclusively for the contest.

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In "THE FACTS ARE . . ." George Seldes will for the first time make as much use of pictures as the printed word to expose the press. Besides telling you: How to tell propaganda in the Radio and Press [?] How to read the "military experts!" How to read war correspondents! How to read the editorial page! How to read columnists! How to read the headlines? It will also answer: Which papers can be trusted most? Least? What does censorship do to the news? Can you believe atrocity stories? "THE FACTS ARE . . ." will also give samples of fake headlines, fake photographs, lies and coloration in the press, etc.

IS IT NECESSARY TO USE SPECIAL CONTEST SUB FORMS?

NO! Make sure that the subscriptions are clearly marked for the "Contest" or addressed to the Contest Dept. In Fact, 19 University Place.

For a complete list of prizes and rules write in for the Feb. 2nd issue of IN FACT.

Enter In Fact Sub Contest!

First Prize—A \$100 defense bond.

10 Second Prizes—A \$25.00 defense bond to each of the next ten contestants.

10 Third Prizes—\$15.00 defense stamps to each of the next ten contestants.

And these special prizes: For 25 subscriptions at \$1—Phonograph records or books (your choice) \$7.00 retail. For 20 subscriptions at \$1—Phonograph records or books (your choice) \$5.50 retail. For 15 subscriptions at \$1—Phonograph recorders or books (your choice) \$4.00 retail. For 10 subscriptions at \$1—Your choice of 4 books from list of 11. See Feb. 2nd issue for full description of prizes or write in Fact.

Contest Rules

A contestant is any subscriber to In Fact (excepting employees and their families) who sends in a minimum of 5 yearly subscriptions and/or renewals at \$1 not later than 12 PM, May 8, 1942 (closing date). Subscriptions and/or renewals must be clearly marked for "Contest" or should be addressed to "Contest Department." A contestant may receive the help of others, but only the contestant will receive credit. Subscriptions and/or renewals must be accompanied with the full amount due; use money order, check or registered mail. Do not accumulate subscriptions; send them in as you get them. These rules are condensed from the complete statement of Contest Rules appearing in the Feb. 2nd issue. Copy mailed on request.